Revised United States Standard Certificate of Death

Approved by U. S. Consus and American Public Health
Association.]

Statement of occupation.—Precise statement of occupation is very important, so that the relative healthfulness of various pursuits can be known. The question applies to each and every person, irrespective of age. For many occupations a single word or term on the first line will be sufficient, e. g., Farmer or Planter, Physician, Compositor, Architect, Locomolive engineer, Civil engineer, Stationary fireman, etc. But in many cases, especially in industrial employments. it is necessary to know (a) the kind of work and also (b) the nature of the business or industry, and therefore an additional line is provided for the latter statement; it should be used only when needed. As examples: (a) Spinner, (b) Cotton mill: (a) Sales-. man, (b) Grocery; (a) Foreman, (b) Automobile factory. The material worked on may form part of the second statement. Never return "Laborer," "Foreman," "Manager," "Dealer," etc., without more precise

in the duties of the household only (not paid House-keepers who receive a definite salary), may be called, as Housewife, Housewark, at At home, and children, not gainfully employed, as At salout of At home. Care should be taken to report specifically the occupations of persons engaged in domestic service for wages, as Servant, Cook, Housemaid, etc. If the occupation has been charged or given up on product of the disease causing thath, state econoction at

beginning of illness. If retired from business, that

fact may be indicated thus. Former (refired, & u.c.)

For persons who have no outagation whatever,

write None.

specification, as Day laborer, Farm laborer, Laborer-

Coal mine, etc. Women at home, who are engaged

Statement of cause of death. Name first, the disease causing death (the primary affection with respect to time and causation), using the primary affection with respect to time and causation), using the primary of the same accepted term for the respectively. The problem is Cerebrospinal fever (the only definite synonym is "Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis"); Diphtheria (avoid use of "Croup"); Typhoid fever (never report

"Typhoid pneumonia"); Lobar pneumonia; Bronchepneumonia ("Pneumonia," unqualified, is indefinite);
Tuberculosis of lungs, meninges, peritonaeum, etc.,
Carcinoma Sascoma etc. of

nephritis, etc. The contributory (secondary or in-

tercurrent) affection need not be stated unless important. Example: Measles (disease causing death), 29 ds.; Bronchopneumonia (secondary), 10 ds. Never report mere symptoms or terminal conditions, such as "Asthenia," "Anaemia" (merely symptomatic), "Atrophy," "Collapse," "Coma," "Convulsions," "Debility" ("Congenital," "Senile," etc.), "Dropsy,"

"Exhaustion," "Heart failure," "Haemorrhage."

"Inanition," "Marasmus," "Old age," "Shock,"
"Uraemia," "Weakness," etc.; when a definite
disease can be ascertained as the cause. Always
qualify all diseases resulting from childbirth or miscarriage, as "Puerperal septichaemia," "Puerperal
perity, the, " State cours for " lab engical operetion yas undertailen. For tions in almens state
MELYS OF HILLEY and qualify as Accidental, surCIDAL, or homicidal, or as probably such, if imposmillo to determine definitely. Except in Accidental
drowning; Struck by rathery traffic decident; Revolver

probably criticis. The vature of the injury, as fracture of shall, and a assquences (e.g., sepsis, leignus) may be stated under the head of "Contributory." (Recommondations on statement of cause of deads approved by Committee ca. Nomenclature of the American Medical Association.)

wound of heed-hursicity Poisoned by earl lie acid-

A. war